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Feature/Characteristic	Stakeholder Involvement	Process Transparency, Predictability, Coordination	More Info. Loops	Decision Making	EPA Staff Roles Resources Incentives	Time Frames, Scheduling, tracking

## Project XL Process Reengineering Stakeholder Meeting #2 May 20, 1998

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More Information Loops						
1- What is the minimum/complete set of data needed to illustrate value of the project?			1	1		
2- Info loops often originate because of need to protect turf and individual program responsibilities.						
3- Loops cause difficulty in accountability for decision-makers epecially multimedia.						
4- Cultural issues such as concerns about budget, staffing etc. create loops.						
5- What's in it for the regions/states?						
6- Meeting attendence etc. burdens stakeholders. Is there assistance for participation?						
7- Reluctancy of staff hinders coordination and increase loops because XL seen as external.						
8- Staff see XL as a deviation from rules and regulations which define and support programs. This causes staff to become leery.						

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9- There is a perception on part of industry that statutes (litigation, decrees etc.) are obstacles. How will industry actions affect legal statutes/decisions in progress?						
10- Massachusetts is streamlining and eliminating regulatory process?? Questioning assumptions which is very effective.						
11- Successful technique was to separate the staff from the issues						
12- How do we define success? (E.g. community involvement) Who defines success?						
13- Must be a system inplace to monitor and evaluate sucess?						
14- Some offices promote staff that have demonstrated success.						
15- "XL means an exception to the rule" attititude serves as a barrier.						
16- Lack of accountability also a barrier.						
17- Ensuring that a good product menas success						
18- Goal is to keep flexibility in XL but to put some structure into it.						
19- Program offices may not get info up front. Thhis causes questions later.						
20- Sponsors may still be creative as long as the rules are clear.						
21- What is a product? EPA should expand the definition of						

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"product".						
22- Cost benefit analysis should be considered in dtermining success.						
23- the excercise of going thru the process may be one of the benefits.						
24- EPA is confronted with diametrically opposed notion that process must remain flexibile versus completely structured. Process should be structured in a way which expedites decision-making, solutions, and FPA Development.						
Federal/state Coordination						
1- Process could benefit from full time XL champions who set meetings, comp. On time, move						
2- Staff turnover hinders coordination. Continuity is enhanced by responsible passing of baton.						
3- In drafting FPA, One person should be reponsible for handling comments, coordination etc.						
4- For the Kick-off Meeting there should be a mainual stating groundrules and structure.						
5- There should be a champion at political level to serve the cross program decision-making role.						
6- Internal review process for EPA should be limited and expedited. "Get it out the door"						
7- EPA culture seeks 100% consensus- Projects should not be						

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hindered because of lack of 100% consensus.						
8- High level support- There should be someone at political level charged with resolving conflicts and making decisions.						
9- Agency appropriate needed resources						
10- XL is not inclued as part of EPA position Descriptions which menas lack of mechanism for accountability						
11- There should be a schedule which tracks the process between EPA and the state but not at the expense of stakeholder involvement.						
12- There should be an agreement on a schedule for both state and EPA. We should define a model for schedules/tracking systems but avoid a guidance document.						
13- Model for state/federal coordination should include all participants ???						
14- What is the stakeholder process? Does it need to be an obstacle?						
15- Should review the State of Oregon Healthcare model and other models for federal/state coordination.						
16- Establishment of timetables should not be done at the expense of quality.						
17- Ownership-Who is responsible for managing stakeholder						

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process. We should build into the process resources, knowledge of stakeholders to help steer process.						
18- There should be joint management for process across all interested & affected stakeholder groups.						
19- Is consensus an internal EPA or within the stakeholder process?						
20- Some regions have had minimal coordination problems with states. Regions are concerned that HQ and managers are not making decisions and moving the process along.						
21- OR or the program offices should have authority to make decisions.						
22- Regional staff participated more freely when theybrealized that accountability was no issue.						
23- Florida's DEP mirrors EPA- EPA and states should coordinate/communicate reviews to avoid different outcomes and save time and resources. In "should be" process we should identify a central coordinating point.						
24- Regions should work with HQ to iron out issues such as stautory barriers early in the process. EPA HQ						
25- The goal should be to "Do it once, do it together, and use a common work process". There should be an agreed upon map for a work process.						

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26- XL torubles are largely internal.						
27- Many managers are not willing to stick to timeframes. If a program office misses a deadline then the process should continue without them.						
28- Some managers are willing to make decisions but issues may not reaxh these managers in a timely fashion.						
29- Team members should understand that as a tema member one is expected to deliver in a timely fashion.						
Stakeholder Involvement						
1- Is stakeholder involvement industry driven versus agency driven? What are the implications of this?						
2- There is concern that direct vs broad participation dcreates "elit" stakeholder groups.						
3- Need to clarify how stakeholders are chosen.						
4- Industries confront a counterbalance by bringing in stakeholders early for concepts that do not develop into proposals.						
5- We need to identify incentives that would provide a baseline to measure success.						

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6- Envionmental Justice (EJ) concerns should be met without entire stakeholder group attempting to undertsand the legal and procedural issues related to (EJ).						
7- Must be a balanced and accountable technique for advancing all concerns. Good decision-making identifies measures for determining success.						
8- Cannot extract EJ concerns out of a stakeholder process.						
9- We should examine the stakes of the stakeholders inovled in the process.						
10- The risk of early stakeholder involvement may be percieved vs. real.						
11- EJ should be an educational piece of this process. It will help determine if we are doing a good enough in involving all concerns.						
12- Companies must be willing to be diverse in techniques and approaches (e.g. coffee shop discussions etc).						

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13- Comapnies need information to suggest techniques and new idea for stakeholder involvement (E.g. case stuies, BMP's examples).						
14- What incentives beyond Superior environmental Performance. Is this a ctalyst for strong stakeholder sponsor relation?						
15- Many publics must be served and conversations with stakeholders must begin early.						
16- Issues should be deferred to local stakeholder groups. National groups do not always understand the local issues.						
17- Regional agencies should apply concepts of environmental equity in the region and not expect local groups to carry out requirements.						
18- Non-traditional groups should be included in process may demonmstrate different techniques which complement XL.						
Decision-making						
Process should encourage a champion decision-maker for Regions and HQ						_
2) Stakeholders need one contact; this contact should have access						

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Feature/Characteristic	1 Stakeholder Involvement	Process Transparency, Predictability, Coordination	3 More Info. Loops	4 Decision Making	5 EPA Staff Roles Resources Incentives	6 Time Frames, Scheduling, tracking
to decision-maker.						
3) Groundrules should be established (e.g. what is consensus; minority opinion)						
4) Decison loop needs to include Congress.						
5) Need incentives and rewards for staff working on XL.						
6) Must empower the EPA negotiator or be clear what authority they do have)						
7) Rummler-brach & RACI						
8) Decision process should be transparent and clearly spelled out						
9) Staff are often hesitant about raising issues.						
10) Enforcement trumpability.						
11) Stakeholders can ne employed to shine light on agency decision-making.						
12) Should be deference to stakeholders consensus on what to do.						
13) National environmental should be resources to local-avoid undercutting locals						
14) There should be a practical way to incorporate the input of all stakeholder groups						

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15) Better coordination among stakeholder groups (local, national, EJ)						